

The Living World MCQ Question Answer

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Question: 1. In majority of higher animals and plants, _____ and _____ are mutually exclusive events.

- Option A. growth; nutrition
- Option B. nutrition; consciousness
- Option C. growth; reproduction
- Option D. reproduction; consciousness

Question: 2. In multicellular organisms, _____ refers to the production of progeny possessing features more or less similar to those of parents.

- Option A. growth
- Option B. reproduction
- Option C. metabolism
- Option D. consciousness

Question: 3. Families are characterized on which of the following features of plant species?

- Option A. External morphology
- Option B. Anatomy of parts
- Option C. Vegetative and reproductive parts
- Option D. Seasonal similarities and variations

Question: 4. The sum total of all the chemical reactions occurring in our body is known as

- Option A. metabolism
- Option B. growth
- Option C. regeneration
- Option D. reproduction

Question: 5. Cell division occurs _____ in plants and _____ in animals.

- Option A. continuously, only upto a certain age
- Option B. only upto a certain age, continuously
- Option C. continuously, never
- Option D. once, twice

Question: 6. The fungi, the filamentous algae, the protonema of mosses, all easily multiply by _____.

- Option A. budding
- Option B. fission
- Option C. regeneration
- Option D. fragmentation

Question: 7. Which of the following factors exclusively affects reproduction in seasonal breeders, both plants and animals?

- Option A. Water
- Option B. Temperature
- Option C. Photoperiod
- Option D. All of these

Question: 8. The keys are based on contrasting characters generally in a pair called _____.

- Option A. flora
- Option B. couplet
- Option C. both (a) and (b)
- Option D. manuals

Question: 9. The order generally ends with

- Option A. ales
- Option B. aceae
- Option C. eae
- Option D. none of these

Question: 10. Which of the following are unique features of living organisms?

- Option A. Growth and reproduction
- Option B. Reproduction and ability to sense environment
- Option C. Metabolism and interaction
- Option D. All of the above

Question: 11. Which of the following aspects is an exclusive characteristic of living things ?

- Option A. Isolated metabolic reactions occur in vitro.
- Option B. Increase in mass from inside only.
- Option C. Perception of events happening in the environment and their memory.
- Option D. Increase in mass by accumulation of material both on surface as well as internally.

Question: 12. Which of the following term is used to refer the number of varieties of plants and animals on earth ?

- Option A. Taxonomy
- Option B. Identification
- Option C. Biodiversity
- Option D. Classification

Question: 13. ICBN stands for

- Option A. International Code of Botanical Nomenclature
- Option B. International Congress of Biological Names
- Option C. Indian Code of Botanical Nomenclature

Option D. Indian Congress of Biological Names

Question: 14. Binomial nomenclature means

Option A. one name given by two scientists.

Option B. one scientific name consisting of a generic and specific epithet.

Option C. two names, one latinized, other of a person.

Option D. two names of same plant.

Question: 15. Herbarium is a

Option A. garden where medicinal plants are grown.

Option B. garden where herbaceous plants are grown.

Option C. dry garden.

Option D. chemical to kill plants.

Question: 16. The famous botanical garden Kew is located in

Option A. England

Option B. Lucknow

Option C. Berlin

Option D. Australia

Question: 17. Which of the following taxonomic aid provides information for the identification of names of species found in an area?

Option A. Monograph

Option B. Manual

Option C. Flora

Option D. Periodical

Question: 18. Which one of the taxonomic aids can give comprehensive account of complete compiled information of any one genus or family at a particular time?

Option A. Taxonomic key

Option B. Flora

Option C. Herbarium

Option D. Monograph

Question: 19. Which one of the following taxonomical aid is used for identification of plants and animals based on similarities and dissimilarities?

Option A. Flora

Option B. Keys

Option C. Monographs

Option D. Catalogues

Question: 20. The practical purpose of classification of living organisms is to

- Option A. explain the origin of living organisms.
- Option B. trace the evolution of living organisms.
- Option C. name the living organisms.
- Option D. facilitate identification of unknown organisms.

Question: 21. Taxon is a

- Option A. unit of classification.
- Option B. species.
- Option C. highest rank of classification.
- Option D. group of closely related organisms.

Question: 22. Systematics refers to the

- Option A. identification and classification of plants and animals.
- Option B. nomenclature and identification of plants and animals.
- Option C. diversity of kinds of organisms and their relationship.
- Option D. different kinds of organisms and their classification.

Question: 23. Keys are generally _____ in nature.

- Option A. physical
- Option B. chemical
- Option C. analytical
- Option D. qualitative

Question: 24. Each statement in the key is called _____.

- Option A. lead
- Option B. catalogues
- Option C. manuals
- Option D. monographs

Question: 25. Which of the following is not a characteristic of life?

- Option A. Reproduction
- Option B. Complex chemical organization
- Option C. Adaptation to environmental changes
- Option D. Differentiation from cells to tissues

Question: 26. In printed scientific names, only the _____ is capitalized.

- Option A. class
- Option B. species
- Option C. genus
- Option D. family

Question: 27. Each category of taxonomic hierarchy refers to as a unit of _____.

- Option A. systematic
- Option B. identification
- Option C. nomenclature
- Option D. classification

Question: 28. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?

- Option A. Only living organisms grow.
- Option B. Plants grow only up to a certain age.
- Option C. The growth in living organisms is from inside.
- Option D. All of the above

Question: 29. Which one of the following is not a correct statement?

- Option A. Botanical gardens have collection of living plants for reference.
- Option B. A museum has collection of photographs of plants and animals.
- Option C. Key is a taxonomic aid for identification of specimens.
- Option D. Herbarium is a store house that contains dried, pressed and preserved plant specimens.

Question: 30. Which two points are known as the twin characteristics of growth?

- (i) Increase in mass
 - (ii) Differentiation
 - (iii) Increase in number of individuals
 - (iv) Response to stimuli
- Option A. (i) and (ii)
 - Option B. (i) and (iv)
 - Option C. (ii) and (iii)
 - Option D. (i) and (iii)

Answer Sheet

1	C	Growth and reproduction are mutually exclusive events in majority of the higher animals and plants. Growth may be defined as a positive change in size, often over a period of time. Growth can occur as a stage of maturation or a process toward fullness or fulfillment. Reproduction may be defined as the production of progeny possessing features more or less similar to those of parents.
2	B	Reproduction ensures the continuity of the species, generation after generation. Genetic variation is created and inherited during reproduction.
3	C	A family is a subdivision of an order consisting of a group of related genera which in turn are composed of groups of related species. Families are characterized on the basis of vegetative and reproductive parts of the plants species.
4	A	All living organisms are continuously making or breaking biomolecules, such conversions are due to chemical reactions, and sum total of all such chemical reactions, occurring in the body is called metabolism. Each metabolic pathway in the cell is tightly regulated by enzymes.

5	A	All cells arise from pre-existing cells by a process of cell division. Cell division is the phenomenon of production of daughter cell from parent cell. It occurs continuously in plants and only up to a certain age in animals.
6	D	Fragmentation is a sexual mode of reproduction in which an organism is split into fragments. Each of these fragments develops into mature, fully grown individuals that are clones of the original organism. The fungi, the filamentous algae and the protonema of mosses all easily multiply by fragmentation.
7	C	Photoperiod is the physiological reaction of organisms to the length of day or night. It occurs in plants and animals. It can also be defined as the developmental responses of plants to the relative lengths of light and dark periods. Photoperiod exclusively affects the reproduction in seasonal breeders, both plants and animals.
8	B	The keys are based on contrasting characters generally in a pair called couplet. Flora contains the actual account of habitat and distribution of plants of a given area. It provides the index to the plant species found in a particular area. Manuals are useful in providing information for identification of names of species found in an area.
9	A	The order generally ends with ales. Order being a higher category is the assemblage of families which exhibit a few similar characters.
10	D	All living beings share certain unified and basic characteristics. These include organisation, energy utilization, regulation or homeostasis, growth, development, reproduction and adaptation.
11	C	All living things have an ability to respond to their environment, that is also called stimulation.
12	C	The term biodiversity is used for the variety and variability among all forms of living organisms like plants, animals, and microorganisms present in a given region under natural conditions. Biodiversity can be defined as the totality of genes, species and ecosystem of a region. India is very rich in biodiversity.
13	A	ICBN (International Code of Botanical Nomenclature) is one of the code of nomenclature which is independent of zoological and bacteriological nomenclature. The foundations of ICBN was found in Philosophia Botanica, a book written by C. Linnaeus.
14	B	Binomial nomenclature means that the scientific name of any organism consist of a generic epithet and a specific epithet. Binomial nomenclature was developed by Linnaeus.
15	C	Herbarium is the store house of dead, dried, pressed and preserved plant specimens on paper sheets, called herbarium sheets. The sheets, along with description of plant specimen, are arranged according to standard system of classification, and are stored for future use. All sheets carry labels having information about date and place of collection, English, local and botanical names, family and collectors name etc. The herbarium sheets can be used as a quick reference for taxonomic studies.
16	A	The famous botanical garden 'Kew' is located in England. Royal Botanic Garden, Kew is a non-departmental public body in the United Kingdom sponsored by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs. It is an internationally important botanical

		research and education institution, it employs 750 staff.
17	B	Manuals contain information for the identification of names of species found in an area. They also provide information about keys, description of family, genus and species.
18	D	Taxonomic keys are aids for rapid identification of unknown plants. Flora is an inventory of the plants of a defined geographical region. Herbarium is a safe place for storing specimens as well as provide suitable atmosphere for research. Monograph is a comprehensive taxonomy treatment of a taxonomic group, generally a genus or a family, providing all taxonomic data relating to the group.
19	B	Key is a taxonomical aid used for identification of plants and animals based on the similarities and dissimilarities.
20	D	Biological classification is the scientific arrangement of organisms in a hierarchical series of groups and subgroups on the basis of similarities and differences in their traits. It helps in building evolutionary pathways and in identifying new organisms.
21	D	Taxon is a grouping of organisms of any level in hierarchical classification which is based on some common characteristics. It represents real biological objects placed in any category while category itself is an abstract term.
22	C	Systematics, often used interchangeably with taxonomy, is the study of diversity of organisms, their comparative and evolutionary relationships on the basis of findings from various fields of biology.
23	C	Key is a type of taxonomical aid used for the identification of plants and animals based on their similarities and dissimilarities. Keys are generally analytical in nature.
24	A	Each statement in the key is called a lead. Catalogue is a list or record, systematically arranged and often including descriptive material. Monographs contain information on any one taxon. Manuals are useful in providing information for identification of names of species found in an area.
25	D	The characteristics of life include: responsiveness to the environment; growth and change; ability to reproduce; have a metabolism and breathe; maintain homeostasis; being made of cells; passing traits onto offspring. Differentiation from cells to tissues is not a characteristic of life.
26	C	In printed scientific names, only the genus is capitalized. Genus is an assembly of related species which evolved from a common ancestor and have certain common characters. Eg, <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> and <i>Solanum melongena</i> are two species which belongs to the same genus of <i>Solanum</i> .
27	D	Taxonomic hierarchy is the sequence of arrangements of taxonomic categories in a descending order during the classification of organisms. Each category of taxonomic hierarchy refers to as a unit of classification. Classification is the process by which anything is grouped into convenient categories based on some easily observable characters. Systematics (term coined by Linnaeus) is the study of historical relationships of groups of biological organisms. Nomenclature is giving distinct scientific names to various structures including living organisms for their

identification.

28	C	Growth is the act or process, or a manner of growing; development; gradual increase. It is an exclusive event in majority of the higher animals and plants. In plants, growth occurs continuously throughout their life span and in animal, growth is seen only up to a certain age. In living organisms, growth is from inside. Therefore, it cannot be taken as a defining property of living organisms.
29	B	Biological museums have the collection of preserved animals and plants specimens for study and references. Biological museums are generally set up in educational institutes, i.e. schools and colleges. The specimens may be preserved dry or in preservative solution in jars or containers. The insects are preserved in insect boxes after collecting, killing and pinning. The larger animals, like mammals and birds are stuffed and are chemically treated for long term preservation. Museums also have collection of animal skeletons.
30	D	Increase in mass and increase in number of individuals are twin characteristics of growth. Growth is defined as increase in size and mass during the development of an organism over a period of time. It is measured as an increase in biomass and is associated with cell division by mitosis, subsequent increases in cell size, and with the differentiation of cells to perform particular functions.